NOTE VI.

TWO SUPPOSED NEW SPECIES OF PENTADACTYLUS

DESCRIBED BY

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1. *Pentadactylus* (*Morula*) *Smithi*, n. sp.

Shell ovate, blackish brown, variegated with dirty white; whorls about 5, upper ones slightly eroded, slightly convex, plicately ribbed and spirally lirate, plicae of the upper whorls not much pronounced, on the last whorl very prominent; lirae 3 in number on each of the upper whorls, forming elongated tubercles on the ribs, one of the lirae nearest the suture separated from the lower ones, which are 6 in number, by a slight depression. Moreover a few intermediate lirae and waved lines of growth, forming small scales, are present on fresh specimens. The spaces between the ribs are dirty white, especially on the lirae; number of ribs on the last whorl 7 or 8. Aperture ovate, bluish white within, with 5 brown lines or lirae, ending in toothlike granules; outer lip thickened, with brown triangular spots, corresponding with the granules; columellar lip with a callus above, forming a small canal with the outer lip, a second one about the middle and a tubercle close to this last. Canal rather narrow, oblique; lower part of columella brown.

Length 27, diam. 17, length of aperture 15 mill.

Locality: Tjilatjap, Java. Collected by Mr. Overdijk (Leyden Museum).

This shell, which I could not identify, I sent to Prof. von Martens of Berlin, who thought it had some affinity to *Purpura alveolata* Reeve. As this opinion was given with much reserve, I begged Mr. Edgar Smith, of London, to compare it with the types in the British Museum. Mr. Smith writes, that it is perfectly distinct from *P. alveolata*, that it is allied to *Sistrum* (= *Morula*) *affine* Pease, but that it is more elongate, with more and narrower transverse ridges and more elongate tubercles, and that *affine* has only 4 granules on the lip.

2. *Pentadactylus* (*Morula*) *Martensi*, n. sp.
= *Ricinula siderea* Martens (non Reeve).

Shell elongately or conical ovate, white, with 4 distinct and a few accessory rows of brown spots; whorls 6 or 7, slightly depressed at the upper part, with radiating ribs, crossed by numerous scaly ridges, ribs forming prominent tubercles, below the middle part of the upper whorls; last whorl with a prominent upper row of tubercles, corresponding to those of the upper whorls, and a few other rows of smaller ones, extending more or less on the intermediate spaces; suture waved; number of ribs on the last whorl about 8. Aperture small, ovate, yellowish within, outer lip thickened, with 7 elongate tubercles near the margin; columella excavated, nearly smooth, with only very faint tubercles; canal narrow, oblique.

Length 17, diam. $9^1/_2$ to 11, length of apert. $9^1/_2$ mill.

Locality: Red sea. Collected by Mr. Forskål (Leyd. Mus.).

This shell, according to Prof. von Martens, belongs to *Ricinula siderea*, as described in »Vorderasiatische Conchylien" pag. 95, and figured Pl. 5, fig. 49. Though I cannot see every character named there, a. o. not the upper row of spots near the suture, the specimens agree in most respects, especially the narrow ones. Prof. v. Martens, however, says that he is now doubtful, if his identification with *R. siderea* is right, and that if not, the species should receive a new name; thus I sent a specimen to Mr. Smith, who declared it to be different from the specimens of *siderea* in the British Museum.

Rhoon near Rotterdam, September 1892.